

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY!

The American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, the First Legally Organized in the United States, Has Demonstrated by Its Superior System, Its Supremacy, by Actual Working Tests During the Last Yacht Races, When It Interfered with Every Other System and Placed Them "Hors du Combat."

THIS WIRELESS SYSTEM WORKS.

The True History of the Yacht Races, 1901, Shows the Great Superiority of the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company's System Over Our Foreign Rivals—The Herald-Marconi Combination.

The American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company's patents on wireless telegraphy now embrace the best and most efficient methods of sending electrical communications without wires. The FIRST American patent granted being the Art or Basic patent, of October 5, 1896, No. 350,299, which, because of its ground and aerial capacity, controls the field for Electrical Communication Without Wires in America; supplemental to these are twelve other patents granted up to date, while still other valuable patents are pending, which gives the "American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company" the power to operate under five separate and distinct systems. Thus, this company controls and has more patents than any other company in the world, which American ingenuity and brains have invented and perfected.

THIS COMPANY ACTS AS A PARTNER COMPANY granting licenses to sub-companies to operate its system, and who are now preparing to install apparatus for operation. Our experimental stations at Galilee and Barnegat City, N. J., about 45 miles apart, will be ready in a few weeks for inspection and all stockholders are invited to witness the sending and receiving of "Wireless Messages."

The Company was organized November 1, 1899, and gave numerous public demonstrations during the following year. The first patent owned by the company, the "quasi" inventor of which, A. F. Collins, who could not build a machine successfully, because the idea was suggested by the president of the company, we were compelled to engage another, a bright young electrician, named H. P. Davis, of Queen & Co., Philadelphia, who, with the president, made the invention work; then the valuable services of Prof. H. Shoemaker were secured, who, by his superior knowledge and ability added successful improvements, and thus completed the efficiency of the Collins-Shoemaker apparatus, on which other letters patent were granted. Professor Shoemaker has brought this company's superior system to its present high efficiency.

On September 19, 1900, under the supervision of Professor Shoemaker, this company sent the first successful message from Camden, N. J., to the Philadelphia North American, crossing the Delaware River, using the improved apparatus perfected by Professor H. Shoemaker, which was reported in the North American the following day. Through an error, this paper printed that the "quasi" inventor, Collins, was present, such was not the case, as the company had previously dispensed with his services. From this time on, the company's progress and development was rapid. Later on, the company acquired by purchase the first or Basic patent, No. 350,299, which it now owns.

During the past nine months very important progress has been made by this company; it demonstrated the entire efficiency of the system, not only during the yacht races, where, because of its superiority, it interfered with this company's foreign rivals, so that they could not get correct messages through, on account of this company's interference while sending its dispatches; so much so, that their representative was compelled to come to this company's station and BEG ITS PRESIDENT to interchange bulletins, or to allow them even every alternate five minutes to work their instruments, and keep the American Company's silent, so they could get messages through, during the interim.

The American Company also, by its system received signals and messages over 200 miles. Its laboratory is always full of experienced electricians and men in training to experiment,

build, construct and install wireless instruments under the supervision of Professor Shoemaker, and as soon as they are competent, its sub-companies engage them to construct and install the operating plants.

This company up to date has fulfilled every obligation which it set out to do, and all that it has advertised. It has perfected the finest wireless telegraphy, superior in every respect, to any system in the world today. It is now up to the sub-companies to take hold and put the system into practical operation; the Federal Sub-Company has assured the parent company that they have purchased grounds at Baltimore and Washington, and are now erecting poles for the installation of an operating plant. The New England sub-Company, it is claimed, have their forces at work in the New England States, preparing to erect operative stations.

The American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company (parent company) is now ready to receive orders for LONG-DISTANCE wireless telegraph instruments, from its Sub-Companies so that they can install and operate the same at an early date.

The Herald-Marconi combination was very glad, indeed, to receive a license or permit from the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company to report the yacht races of 1899, of which the following is a copy:

"In consideration of one dollar (\$1.00) and other valuable consideration, paid by James Gordon Bennett to the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, that company agrees not to bring suit against said Bennett, based upon the infringement of any patent or patents owned by said company for wireless telegraphy in the United States, in reporting the coming international yacht races during October 1899.

Dated 26th of September, 1899. American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company.

By L. C. Learned, Agt. Witness: William Harris. The New York Herald agrees to the within. 26th September, 1899. New York Herald.

James Gordon Bennett, Prop. By W. C. Rieck. Witness: Thos. W. White.

Following the yacht races of '99 it was publicly stated that Marconi unsuccessfully tried to sell his system to the Government, and also formed a \$100,000 stock company, of which the following were incorporated, as appeared in the public prints: Guglielmo Marconi, of London, England, Isaac L. Rice and August Belmont, of New York, Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, and Robert Goodbody, of Paterson, N. J. It is understood the New York Herald was also interested. When the owners of the Dolbear patent found Marconi intended to operate in America with so many millions back of him, they thought it was a good opportunity to secure damages from Marconi for infringement, and accordingly the owners of the Dolbear patent entered complaint against him for \$100,000 damages; but, after Marconi realized that he was brought into court he abandoned his scheme to sell stock in this country and his instruments; dropped the company, and left the shores of America for his "Dear Old England." When the case came into court, his company had been abandoned, his sale of instruments stopped, and the attempt to sell his system to the United States Government was halted, thus stopping his infringement. The owners of the Dolbear patent, saw nothing in sight upon which to levy for \$100,000 damages, so the complaint was withdrawn and the judge dismissed it; further action can be taken at any time against all infringers. The main object of the complaint at the time was to collect damages.

About a year ago, through a broker, the Herald tried to purchase a controlling interest in this company and its patents, but the price seemed too high, and from what was understood at the time, they expected to sell this system to the Government, but perhaps there was not enough "rake-off" to pay the different parties who were interested; it is understood even Naval officers were in the scheme. The Herald's experts requested this company

to send its representatives to New York and demonstrate its apparatus, which was done; subsequently, the experts and brokers came over to Philadelphia, made a thorough test and pronounced the workings of the system satisfactory, and far superior to Marconi's. They sent and received as high as forty words per minute, the copies of which are still in this company's possession. They "lauded the company's system to the skies" at the time. This company then broke off negotiations for a higher price, and the deal was called off. NOW THE HERALD HAS NOT MONEY ENOUGH TO PURCHASE IT. This is probably the real reason why the Herald abused and libelled the American Company and lauds the "Foreigner" Marconi; and possibly it is the same "clique," the members of which are endeavoring to unload the inferior Marconi system on the Government, and by the American Company's reporting successfully and correctly the yacht races, and interfering with their dispatches so that they could not receive correct and complete messages while it was operating, their plans were spoiled, and thus the American Company incurred the animosity of its RIVALS, the Herald-Marconi-London Combination. This is the real reason why the Herald vents its spleen upon it and prints misleading statements. The Herald has had Marconi on the brain for two years, but hasn't done anything yet, but to exploit him as much as possible. The American Company desires to say to the public DON'T BE DECEIVED by its jealous and envious rivals, who, even though they own and control certain newspapers, cannot combat facts and this company's superior system, the result of American ingenuity and brains.

Concerning the Herald-Marconi-Associated Press controversy with this company during and following the yacht races (September 26 to October 4), this company unqualifiedly asserts that its system ALONE successfully reported the complete races, much to the chagrin of its foreign rivals who were discomfited by our success and demoralized by their utter inability to cope with the merits of the superior American Company's system. From all sources obtainable, we understand the Herald-Marconi-Associated Press combination used carrier pigeons, wig wagging by flags, and fast steam tugboats as dispatch boats for carrying their wireless news ashore, so you can see the "sour grapes" of the Herald attached to their malicious statement. The New York Herald abuses and libels us, because, we prevented them from receiving correct wireless messages, during the yacht races. It makes them howl. We are sorry for them. The Electrical World and Engineer, in their issue of October 12, states that we placed the others "hors du combat."

The whole basis of attack of the entire combination of "millionaire Anglo-Americans" is inspired by envy and jealousy and we can refute their charges and substantiate our claims before the intelligent American public by affidavits and reliable witnesses. In order to prove to the general public, the veracity of this company's claims, and the falsity of its rivals' statements, the American Company issues the following challenge:

\$10,000 CHALLENGE. The American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company will sail over the same course of yacht races and even further, using the same instruments and code, while our rivals, the Herald-Marconi combination shall use the same instruments and code which were used at the yacht races, and if the American Company sends in their dispatches to the station, the Herald-Marconi combination shall pay to Dr. G. P. Gehring, of the American Company \$10,000. And if they do not succeed in sending their dispatches, Dr. G. P. Gehring, of the American Company will forfeit \$10,000. Provided, that the successful contestant shall donate the \$10,000 won from its rival to the Mutual Charities of the Cities of New York and Philadelphia; or that the sum named be placed in the hands of the respective mayors of each city, for equal distribution to the poor.

Both systems are to be used simultaneously, same as in the yacht races, which will prove that Marconi will not get his dispatches, even as the Herald says he did NOT during the yacht races of 1901; and, further, if the American Company succeeds in sending its dispatches, the Herald shall pay to the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company \$100,000 exemplary damages for its malicious and libelous statements. Dr. G. P. Gehring's \$10,000 will be deposited in any bank agreed upon, immediately upon notification of the acceptance of this challenge, as the guarantee of good faith on the part of the American Company. Our rivals, the Herald combination is to make a similar deposit within three days from date, in the same bank; the tests to take place within ten days from date of acceptance.

Much has been published by the Herald and its correspondents regarding the Great (?) Marconi Triumphs, and with much glee about the success of the English Marconi System in the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Read the following letter and judge for yourself: October 23, 1901. American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: As president and manager of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, Ltd., of Honolulu Territory of Hawaii, I write to state that about two years ago, I made a contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, of London, England, for the purpose of establishing and installing their system of telegraphy between the islands. They HAVE NOT lived up to the letter of their agreement, nor does the system GIVE THE SATISFACTION I desire; consequently, I am in the market for a new system; if you are in a position to guarantee satisfactory results with yours, I will be pleased to consider a proposition from you. The Marconi people appear to be careless as to whether their system, as they have installed it for us, proves a success or not inasmuch as they disregard all appeals for aid.

Yours very truly, E. J. SWARTZ, Managing Editor.

The Philadelphia Item, Philadelphia, Oct. 10. GENTLEMEN: Accept our congratulations upon your success in covering the Columbia-Shamrock races for the America's cup. Your report of the entire series was accurate and remarkably rapid. In many instances LESS THAN THREE MINUTES ELAPSED between the time of the manoeuvre and the receipt of the bulletin about it in this office. Your success in this way, leaves nothing to be desired in

Hoping to hear from you, at an early date as is convenient, I am, believe me, Yours truly,

F. J. CROSS.

Marconi applied for patents for wireless telegraph instruments on December 7, 1896, and received his patent July 13, 1897, claiming it was his discovery and invention. On April 1, 1901, nearly four years later, Marconi applied for a reissue of this patent and swore to the following:

"That deponent (Marconi) verily believes that the letters patent No. 586,124, referred to, and herewith surrendered, are INOPERATIVE or invalid, for the reason that the specification thereof is defective, and that such defect consists particularly in the patentee (Marconi) CLAIMING AS HIS INVENTION OR DISCOVERY, MORE than he had a right to claim as new, and particularly that some of the claims of said letters patent, No. 586,124, were made to cover, by their terms, apparatus referred to in certain descriptions of apparatus employed by one, Professor Popoff, and contained in a publication, entitled, Journal of Russian Physico Chemical Society, Volume 28, 1886, and the errors which render said patent so inoperative or invalid, arose from inadvertence or accident or mistake and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention on the part of the deponent (Marconi)."

For the benefit of the public, we would state that aside from Professor Popoff, the American inventor, who received the first patent in the United States for electrical communication without wires, October 5, 1896, using an induction coil, with ground and aerial capacities without which no electrical communication can be sent. Professor A. S. Popoff, of the Torpedo School for officers in Russia, was the first person in the world that built a modern wireless telegraph instrument with a coherent, induction coil, tapped, relay-sounder-oriage and ground wires; he exhibited it publicly and worked the same on April 25, 1895, and published an account of it in the above stated journal, which was translated and published in other European journals and papers. In these papers the construction of the Popoff instrument, with illustrations of the same, were printed, so that any person of ordinary electrical knowledge could build and operate the same as Professor Popoff operated his. Eighteen months after Professor Popoff gave his public demonstration showing his wonderful invention, Marconi, then a student in London, applied for a patent for apparatus on identical lines, the same as Professor Popoff publicly demonstrated. The public can judge for themselves to whom the honor of this wonderful invention is due and to whom it legitimately belongs. The following letters are self-explanatory, relating to this company's service during the last yacht races:

The Evening Bulletin, W. L. McLean, President. Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1901.

American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: During the progress of the recent international yacht races, the Bulletin received dispatches from the American Wireless Telegraph Company. They reached this office so expeditiously that window bulletins were shown on the street with greater promptness than ever before in the long history of the cup races. The wireless dispatches proved of considerable value in reports of the contest issued in our numerous editions.

Very truly yours, CHARLES EDWIN SHULL, Assistant Manager.

Business Dept., Philadelphia Record. Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: We desire to congratulate you upon the excellent service rendered us in furnishing bulletins of the recent international yacht races. With but few exceptions, they were reported accurately, but that was to be expected, as they were sent us SO CONTINUOUSLY that we were enabled to place on our bulletin board the movements of the boats during the entire series of races.

Very truly yours, R. G. OLLERS, Business Manager.

Editorial Department. The Philadelphia Inquirer. Paid circulation yesterday, 183,344. Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: It is gratifying to acknowledge the good service rendered by your company in furnishing the Inquirer with bulletins of the international yacht races. We were enabled thereby to give the public prompt and correct reports of the movements of the yachts as they passed over the course.

Yours truly, JOSEPH ROBINSON, Managing Editor.

The Evening Telegraph. Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1901.

American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: The practicability and the utility of wireless telegraphy were first demonstrated to us in the very excellent service which your company gave us during the international yacht races.

If there were a doubt in my mind of the material value of this invention it was entirely dissipated by the accuracy with which you reported those contests. Supplementing our other facilities, it enabled us to promptly give to the public all the details of that international event with completeness.

Yours respectfully, E. J. SWARTZ, Managing Editor.

The Philadelphia Item. Philadelphia, Oct. 10.

GENTLEMEN: Accept our congratulations upon your success in covering the Columbia-Shamrock races for the America's cup. Your report of the entire series was accurate and remarkably rapid. In many instances LESS THAN THREE MINUTES ELAPSED between the time of the manoeuvre and the receipt of the bulletin about it in this office. Your success in this way, leaves nothing to be desired in

the way of showing how wonderfully useful wireless telegraphy is proving. Yours very truly,

HARRINGTON FITZGERALD, Managing Editor.

HOW THE YACHT RACES WERE REPORTED BY THE AMERICAN WIRELESS TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Company chartered the swift, 100-ton schooner "Maid of the Mist," of Baltimore, Capt. W. S. Boyer, and used her as a dispatch boat and transmitting station to report the yacht races; this boat was equipped with Wireless Apparatus with her crew and a force of three of the Company's operators in charge of instruments, leaving Philadelphia Monday, September 23, 9 p. m., for Atlantic Highlands, N. J., by way of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in tow of a tug boat. They arrived at Bordentown, N. J., Tuesday, September 24, at 6 a. m., and at New Brunswick, N. J., at the last lock of the canal at 5.25 p. m., reaching Atlantic Highlands Tuesday, September 24, at 11.30 p. m., anchoring 100 yards from the steamboat wharf, where the vessel laid and NEVER WENT OUTSIDE OF "THE HOOK" and NEVER MADE ANY TEST TILL THE DAY OF THE FIRST RACE, Thursday, September 26. From New Brunswick, N. J., to Atlantic Highlands is about 30 miles, therefore the "Herald's" story that the Associated Press boat "Mindora" met the "Maid of the Mist" outside of Sandy Hook and spoke to her, and the crews of both boats black-guarded each other, is a "Fake," pure and simple, and only existed in the imagination of our rivals, the Foreigner Marconi-Herald Press outfit whose other particulars and version of the yacht race are untrue, false and misleading.

The American Company chartered the large ocean-going tug "William J. Sewell" to tow their dispatch-boat "Maid of the Mist" around the yacht race course, which it did to their entire satisfaction. The Company's receiving station was 12 miles below Sandy Hook at the little village of Galilee, where the Company received all dispatches on its wireless instruments, which were transmitted from the "Maid of the Mist" and from there the bulletins were sent to the newspapers, frequently, as rapidly as two minutes, and through the splendid and efficient service of the Western Union Telegraph Company they were displayed on the bulletin boards of the newspapers.

Dr. GEHRING'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

On Wednesday afternoon, September 25, 1901, one, W. Upperman, who represented himself as the assistant manager of the Associated Press, came to Galilee, N. J., the station of the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Lockwood's House and stated to Dr. Gehring, president of the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Capt. Nelson Lockwood, "that he represented the Associated Press, that he made a contract with the Marconi Company, of London, England, who was to furnish the wireless telegraph news to the associated press for \$15,000." I stated, "that we would have furnished all the news for cost of reporting." He stated also, "that Marconi's company had permission to go inside the lines of the yacht course on the Associated Press boat 'Mindora,' and that we had no show whatsoever to report the yacht races; that there was a Chicago party at Seabright, one m. le above us, who were also going to report the races." Mr. Upperman thought that the different systems might interfere with each other. I told him, "No. I had no fear of that as far as our getting the bulletins was concerned." He suggested that we each work every alternate five minutes so that we would not conflict. I told him that was agreeable to me and he left.

On the following day, September 26, Mr. Upperman rushed into our telegraph office at Galilee, called up Marconi people at Neversink Highlands and swore to them because they could get no bulletins, stating that these people here (meaning the American Company) were getting them very nicely without trouble; he then asked me to give our bulletins to the Associated Press; I demurred; he then stated that they could get no bulletins from Marconi, that his service was rotten and no good and we interfered with the working of the Marconi system, and that if the American Company refused to give him their bulletins, they would do them lots of harm and ruin the Company, that the Associated Press was all powerful; that on the other hand if the company would give him their bulletins, the Associated Press would give the American Company due credit for it in 2,300 papers, which they represented, and would help us in every way. I then acceded to his request and he ordered a "loop" cut in from the Western Union office to their New York office, as he wanted it, in THREE MINUTES, and the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company then furnished the Associated Press the race bulletins.

On the afternoon of the 26th, after the race, Mr. Upperman closed the doors and then made the following proposition to me in the presence of Captain Nelson Lockwood, in whose house we were, saying, "Doctor, now you have received very nice bulletins, excepting one mistake, but your bulletins are not long enough, they are too brief, and the men on your boat ought to have a good Associated Press reporter." I told him we had three operators on board our dispatch boat who alternately sent telegrams, however, we are satisfied with our service. He then told me that Marconi's service was simply rotten and no good and if we had not been for us the Associated Press would have had no bulletins that day. He stated then that he had been requested by 'phone from the Associated Press office to make some kind of terms with our company, so the Marconi company and we would work harmoniously together, or join forces and report the yacht races together and both get credit in the press; as it is

now there is interference and trouble; he then made several propositions for trial for the next race. One proposition was, that we withdraw our boat and let Marconi's boat alone report, because they had permission to go inside the racing lines; while ours could not, that they had the finest and fastest boat and that we could receive the dispatches on our receiving apparatus. I answered, "We are here to report the races and are doing it to the best of our ability, WE HAVE NOT ASKED YOU FOR ANYTHING and don't know you or the Associated Press. Why don't you throw up Marconi's service and accept ours?" He stated "they had contracted with Marconi people in England for the news service at a good price, and the HERALD would be opposed to it because they are interested in Marconi's company, and you know if all our papers, and the Herald, which exploited Marconi, should print things detrimental to your company you would have no show whatever. Now, if you agree and work in harmony with Marconi and us, we will give you due credit in all our papers jointly with Marconi's company." I said, "Well, if Marconi will furnish us his 'code' so we can read his dispatches, I would not mind trying it for one race. He is to close HIS receiving station, and receive all dispatches sent on our receiving instruments at our station." He then said, "Marconi would hardly give us his private code," and said, Now, Doctor, be more reasonable and try it as I want you for one race." I answered, "Well, we will talk over it, providing, however, that under no circumstances will we take our dispatch boat off, we might send fewer messages and which would be only confirmatory dispatches, to prove you are not trying to trick us, for I do not trust you or our Italian competitor and believe you're up to some scheme to get me in a trap." He said, "No, Doctor, you wrong me, all we want is the news service of the yacht race and without you, we cannot get good and complete wireless telegraphic bulletins from the race unless you withdraw entirely. Would you take \$1,000 to withdraw entirely?" I said, "No, not for \$10,000 would I withdraw." He said, "All your people heard me give the Marconi people fits over the 'phone this morning. Well, its warm here—so Doctor you and Lockwood walk over with me towards the station and agree on some plan." Captain Lockwood excused himself and Mr. Upperman and myself walked over to the station and sat in the waiting room and then outside on a truck and talked for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

He then made several propositions for harmony between Marconi's Company, the Associated Press and the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company. He said, "Doctor, now we must have the yacht news for our 2,300 papers; we contracted for the Marconi service and here you come on the ground AND STOP Marconi from getting his bulletins through." I said, "Why did you not come to our Company and make a contract and you would have gotten all the yacht news." Upperman replied, "We never heard of your company, however, let us agree on the next race; I will make this proposition to you: only let's get together, you know if we start into fight you with our 2,300 papers, you could not sell a share of stock, and your company will burst; I told him, "This Company will not burst while in my charge." He said, "Doctor, you only report for a few papers, why can we not report for you and save you the trouble?" I said, "Yes, if you withdraw your Marconi boat, we will report for all your papers, or dismantle the Marconi station at the Highlands, it is no good to you anyhow, and we will then receive on our instruments and furnish you and Marconi the news, or let our Company report one race and we will furnish all the news, and we will then let Marconi report the next race or vice versa, for the last race we will toss up a penny; all we want is fair play with no favors to either. Upperman said, "How would this do, you withdraw your boat entirely and let Marconi's boat send bulletins, which you can receive on your own instruments, and send them to your papers, and we will give you credit alike with Marconi because Marconi has the best and fastest boat; we also have a permit from the Government to go inside the racing lines while you have to sail on the outside. I answered, "But in spite of your fine boat and permission, we stopped you from reporting." My answer to this proposition was, "If Marconi will give us his code, and take out his receiving instruments and use ours, we will allow him to report one race. Proposal No. 2. Upperman then said, "Or will you agree to send dispatches from your boat, only every half hour, so as to give Marconi a chance; and as we receive and publish your bulletins, we will send you in return those which we receive in the interim, in other words, we will reciprocate and exchange bulletins so that your company and Marconi's will not interfere with each other; we want the news and must have it. Remember, you are the under dog, the Herald is booming Marconi, and OTHER PAPERS REPRINT FROM THE HERALD and they might pitch into your company and ruin you so it is best to compromise, and come off your high horse. I know that your system works better than Marconi's, but still Marconi has the name; and by our publishing the news from the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, to my way of thinking is enough; it will be published far and wide and make your company known, and if your Company and Marconi want to fight it out, do so after the races; and we will help you, you can rely upon me and so doubt Mr. Stone will back me up in this; besides, I will get the Marconi people to live up to this agreement, by holding a meeting tomorrow. If they do not agree, we will discard their rotten service and make terms with your Company; you have made a good record, knocking out Marconi and the Chicago concern of the Publisher's Press, at Seabright, all in one day. I hear they will move their station tomorrow to another locality so as to get out of your influence." I answered, "No matter where they go, within 100